BIJLAGE 1: Vragen van het, in opdracht van de Europese Commissie, door ICF-GHK uitgevoerde onderzoek naar migratie en sociale zekerheid, bijbehorende inleiding en antwoorden van SZW.

Access of non-active EU migrants to special non-contributory cash benefits.

Introduction

The political debate about the Special non-contributory benefits (SNCBs) takes place against the political backdrop of increasing intra-EU migration. In the past, migratory flows into the Netherlands have given rise, after some time, to strong increases of benefit dependency among migrants who were insufficiently integrated into the Dutch society and labour market. Their relatively weak position caused them to become the victims of the economic downturn of the 1980s. Their ensuing social security dependency led to serious challenges to the stability of the system and to society as a whole during the 1990s and 2000s. This is why, just like many other Member States, the Netherlands is keen to avoid labour migrants becoming trapped again in social security dependency due to insufficient integration in society and labour markets.

The social security dependency numbers of EU/EU10 migrants are still modest but they are rising quickly. Within this context, the SNCBs are only a small subgroup. This is mainly because only two social security schemes are listed as SNCBs and the basic social assistance scheme (Wet werk en bijstand - WWB) is outside the scope of Regulation 883. As we have always stated, inflow of EU migrants into SNCBs is not so much an existant problem but one that might occur when it is not clear for Member States which eligibility criteria they are allowed to use and which not. In the future, when designing or adapting social security schemes, Member States need clarity as to which criteria they can and can’t use. Otherwise, social security schemes might be disrupted by unexpected influxes, which could jeopardise certain elements of the system. This is all the more pressing under the current economic and budgetary difficulties many countries are facing. Financial stability of social security systems is already under pressure due to rising unemployment. Additional destabilising factors need to be prevented as much as possible.

[Questions 1, 2 and 3 (Population of non-active EU citizens in your country)

1. *How many of the EU migrants residing in your country are not in employment (i.e., non-active)? Please provide annual figures (2002-2012) for the total number of non-active EU migrants residing in your country, broken down by citizenship.*
2. *If data on non-active EU migrants cannot be broken down by citizenship, could you please tell us what proportion (%) of the non-active EU migrants coming from EU-15[1] and New Member States (EU-10[2] and EU-2[3])? Have these proportions changed over the past 5-10 years, can you describe any apparent trends?*
3. *If total numbers of non-active EU migrants are not available, could you please provide estimates of the share (%) of non-active persons in the total annual number of EU migrants in each year between 2002 and 2012?]*

Answers to the questions 1, 2 and 3.

For the period 2006-2010 only figures for EU10 are available based on country of origin. These figures relate to persons registered. Persons (with benefits) not registered at the GBA are not counted. We have no information about benefits not registered in the GBA for the non-contributive benefits.

[1] Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK.

[2] Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

[3] Romania and Bulgaria.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Totaal	56660	69400	84040	94820	107860	124110
o.w. employee	23670	31730	39790	45080	54340	65030
Non active, no job as a wage earner	32990	37670	44250	49740	53520	59080

For 2011 figures are available for the entire EU and EU 10.

total persons with and without a job	**EU 10**	**other EU**	**Total EU**
total 15 and older	124110	278550	402660
o.w. with a job as a wage earner	65030	120790	185820
no job as a wage owner	59080	157760	216840
% without a job as a wage earner	48%	57%	54%

[Question 4 (Population of non-active EU citizens in your country)

4. *Can you please provide the annual figures for the inflow and outflow of non-active EU migrants in/from your country during the period 2002-2012? Has the relationship between inflows and outflows of non-active EU migrants changed over the past 10 years, and if so, why?*

– If data on the total inflow/outflow of non-active EU migrants are not available, please provide estimates of the proportion (%) of non-active persons out of the total EU migrants coming in and out of the country during each year (reference period 2002-2012).

Could you please break down the total number of non-active EU migrants residing in your country in each of the years 2002-2012 into the following categories:

1.1 Job seekers
1.2 Pensioners
1.3 Disabled not in paid employment
1.4 Students not in paid employment
1.5 Single parents not in paid employment
1.6 Other non-active groups of EU migrants (please specify)]

Answer to question 4.

No information avialable on in- and outflows.

For disability, social assistance, unemployment and old age figures are available for EU10 for 2006 -2010.

EU 10

EU 10	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011

Disability	1210	1240	1240	1330	1390	1500
Social assistance	2190	2090	2170	2620	3170	3360
Unemployment	910	790	1030	2140	2540	3650
Old age	3940	3950	3990	4020	4170	4360

For 2011 figures for EU 10, other EU and Total EU are available.

2011	**EU10**	**Other EU**	**Total EU**
Disability	1500	10750	12250
Social assistance	3360	7680	11040
Unemployment	3650	5950	9600
Old age	4360	48 390	52 750

[Questions 5 and 6 (Population of non-active EU citizens in your country)

5. *How long do non-active EU migrants tend to reside on average in your country? Please provide average annual figures (2002-2012), and where possible, broken down by type of non-active migrant of interest (e.g., pensioners, students, single parents not in employment, jobseekers, disabled not in employment, others?) Has the average duration of residence changed over the past 10 years, and if so, why?*
6. *What proportion of the currently non-active EU migrants have never worked/paid social contributions in your country? Has this proportion changed over the past 10 years, and if so, why?]*

Answers to the questions 5 and 6: No information available.

Q 8. Since the total of the Wajong figures in NL is also rising (but not as considerable in % as the increase in EU-10 Wajong benefits), but remains modest in absolute terms, we don't expect a strong pull factor of Wajong-benefits in the Netherlands for EU-10 citizens or EU-26 citizens.

[Questions 7 to 11
(Drivers of inflows/outflows of non-active EU migrants in your country)

7. *What factors have influenced the intra-EU migration of non-active EU citizens over the past 10 years? Please refer to "pull factors " (reasons why non-active EU citizens move into your country) and "push factors" (reasons why non-active EU citizens leave your country). The push and pull factors can include e.g., macro-economic factors (income differentials, welfare generosity, etc. in the country of destination), individual socio-economic factors (labour market status, education, age), demographic factors (ethnicity, household composition); social and cultural factors (social ties, language etc.) and mobility costs and hurdles, variation in the level of payments of social security benefits, transferability of pension etc.)*

8. *Do you think that the access to social non-contributory benefits – SNCBs (as defined in Annex X to EC Regulation No 883/2004, with subsequent amendments) has any impact on the flows of non-active EU citizens into/from your country? If so, please provide further details.*
9. *Please rank the top five main factors determining the inflow of non-active EU migrants into your country (from 1 being the most important to 5 being the least important factor).*
10. *Please rank the top five main factors determining the outflows of non-active EU migrants into your country (from 1 being the most important to 5 being the least important factor).*
11. *Do you envision any changes in the number and share of the non-active persons in the total number of EU migrants in your country over the next 5-10 years? If so, please provide details about the likely factors determining such changes.]*

Answers to the questions 7 to 11: no information available

[Question 12 (List of special non-contributory cash benefits granted to non-active EU citizens on the basis of residence)

12. *Have any recent changes been made to the list of 'non contributory cash benefits ' (SNCBs) granted to non-active EU migrants i.e., who are residing in your country but who are not employed or self-employed or family members of EU workers? The SNCBs referred to are listed in Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, as amended in 2012 by Regulation 465/2012. [If necessary, prompt using the relevant list of SNCBs by each MS.]*

Answer to question 12:

There are no recent changes been made to the list of "non contributory cash benefits"

Q 13 and Q 15. The proportion Wajong benefits of EU-10 migrants has increased vis a vis the total of Wajong-benefits of the full population by about 50%, but the increase remains very modest in relation to the total. For TW we don't have enough figures to conclude anything about a possible rise in proportion.

[Questions 13, 14 and 15 (Access to special non-contributory cash benefits)

13. *How many persons (including nationals and migrants) receive SNCBs on the basis of their residence in your country? Please provide annual figures of beneficiaries by type of SNCB applicable in your country for the period 2002-2012? [If necessary, use prompt e.g., disability benefits in cash, old age benefits etc.]*
14. *Out of the total number of SNCBs beneficiaries you mentioned above, how many are non-active EU migrants residing in your country? Please provide annual figures of the number of non-active EU migrants claiming SNCBs by each category of SNCBs applicable in your country for the period 2002-2012.*
    -If total numbers of non-active EU migrants claiming SNCBs are not available, could you please provide estimates of the share (%) of non-active persons in the total annual number of SNCBs beneficiaries?
15. *Has the proportion of non-active EU migrants in the total number of SCNBs beneficiaries changed over the past 10 years? If so, please explain why.]*

Answers to the questions 13 and 14:

There are two benefits relevant. The TW benefit and the Wajong benefit.

TW benefit as a percentage of all benefits 2011

Percentage EU 10	0,6%
percentage other EU	1,4%
Percentage total EU	2,0%

TW benefit absolute numbers 2011

EU 10	980
Other EU	2400
EU total	3380
Total Beneficiaries	168110

Wajong benefit as a percentage of all benefits 2011

Percentage EU 10	0,1%
percentage other EU	0,8%
Percentage total EU	0,9%

Absolute numbers

EU 10	200
Other EU	1550
EU total	1750
Total Beneficiaries	203 160

[Questions 15, 16 and 17 (Access to special non-contributory cash benefits)

15. *Has the proportion of non-active EU migrants in the total number of SCNBs beneficiaries changed over the past 10 years? If so, please explain why.*
16. *Is there any information about the average number of SNCBs claims awarded per person in your country per annum? (Please make a distinction between different types of migrants e.g., pensioners, single parents not in employment)*
17. *Can you tell us how many SNCBs claims submitted by non-active EU migrants are rejected/not awarded per annum? Please provide annual figures for the period 2002-2012. If the total number of rejected claims is not available, could you please provide estimates of the rate of unsuccessful SNCB claims. Have you noticed any trend in the number or proportion of unsuccessful claims over the past 10 years? If so, please provide further details.]*

Answers to the questions 15, 16 and 17

No information is available for the Total EU. It is likely that the number of beneficiaries has increased over the past years.

[Questions 18 to 21 (Expenditure on SNCBs granted to non-active EU citizens)

18. *Please provide figures/estimates of the total expenditure (in EUR) in your country on SNCBs claims granted to non-active EU migrants? Please provide annual figures/estimates for total expenditure and the average amount awarded by each main category of SNCBs benefit for the period 2002-2012.*

19. Please provide information about the average monthly or yearly amount awarded per type of SNCB benefit claim.
20. What share of total SNCBs expenditure is attributed to non-active EU citizens in your country?
21. Please indicate if any changes have occurred over the last 10 years in terms of expenditure on SNCBs granted to non-active EU citizens compared to total SNCBs expenditure in your country(e.g., no change, 5% increase/decrease etc.)? If so, please provide explanations.]

Answers to the questions 18 to 21.

Expenses on TW benefits to non-active EU26 migrants are estimated at EUR 7,58 mln (2011).

Expenses on Wajong benefits to non-active EU26 migrants are estimated at EUR 22,25 mln (2011).